Modul 5

- Style
- Color
- CSS

The HTML Style Attribute

- Setting the style of an HTML element, can be done with the style attribute.

- The HTML style attribute has the following syntax:

```
<tagname style="property:value;">
```

- The property is a CSS property. The value is a CSS value.

HTML Background Color

- The background-color property defines the background color for an HTML element.

- This example sets the background color for a page to powderblue:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body style="background-
color:powderblue;">

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

HTML Text Color

- The color property defines the text color for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">This
is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This
is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

HTML Fonts

- The font-family property defines the font to be used for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="font-family:verdana;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="font-family:courier;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

HTML Text Size

- The font-size property defines the text size for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="font-size:300%;">This is a
heading</h1>
<p style="font-size:160%;">This is a
paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

HTML Text Alignment

- The text-align property defines the horizontal text alignment for an HTML element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="text-
align:center;">Centered Heading</h1>
<p style="text-align:center;">Centered
paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Centered Heading

Centered paragraph.

HTML Colors

In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name, an RGB value, or a HEX value

Color Names

- In HTML, a color can be specified by using a color name:

Color	Name
 	Red
 	Orange
 	Yellow
 	Cyan
 	Blue

Color Names

- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2 style="background-color:red">
Background-color set by using red
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:orange">
Background-color set by using orange
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:yellow">
Background-color set by using yellow
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:blue;color:white">
Background-color set by using blue
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:cyan">
Background-color set by using cyan
</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Background-color set by using red

Background-color set by using orange

Background-color set by using yellow

Background-color set by using blue

Background-color set by using cyan

RGB Value

- In HTML, a color can also be specified as an RGB value, using this formula: rgb(red, green, blue)

- Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color between 0 and 255.

Color	RGB
	rgb(255,0,0)
	rgb(255,255,0)
	rgb(0,255,0)
	rgb(0,255,255)
	rgb(0,0,255)

RGB Value

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,0,0)">
Background-color set by using rgb(255,0,0)
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,255,0)">
Background-color set by using rgb(0,255,0)
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,0,255)">
Background-color set by using rgb(0,0,255)
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,255,0)">
Background-color set by using rgb(255,255,0)
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(255,0,255)">
Background-color set by using rgb(255,0,255)
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:rgb(0,255,255)">
Background-color set by using rgb(0,255,255)
</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Background-color set by using rgb(255,0,0)

Background-color set by using rgb(0,255,0)

Background-color set by using rgb(0,0,255)

Background-color set by using rgb(255,255,0)

Background-color set by using rgb(255,0,255)

Background-color set by using rgb(0,255,255)

HEX Value

- In HTML, a color can also be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form: #RRGGBB, where RR (red), GG (green) and BB (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and FF (same as decimal 0-255).

Color	HEX
 	#FF0000
 	#FFFF00
 	#00FF00
 	#00FFFF
 	#0000FF

HEX Value

- Example:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2 style="background-color:#FF0000">
Background-color set by using #FF0000
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:#00FF00">
Background-color set by using #00FF00
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:#0000FF">
Background-color set by using #0000FF
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:#FFFF00">
Background-color set by using #FFFF00
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:#FF00FF">
Background-color set by using #FF00FF
</h2>

<h2 style="background-color:#00FFFF">
Background-color set by using #00FFFF
</h2>

</body>
</html>
```

Background-color set by using #FF0000

Background-color set by using #00FF00

Background-color set by using #0000FF

Background-color set by using #FFFF00

Background-color set by using #FF00FF

Background-color set by using #00FFFF

Styling HTML with CSS

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

- CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:
    - Inline - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
    - Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
    - External - by using an external CSS file

- The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in separate CSS files. However, here we will use inline and internal styling, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

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Inline CSS

- An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

- An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

- This example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue
Heading</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Blue Heading

Internal CSS

- An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

- An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {background-color: powderblue;}
h1   {color: blue;}
p    {color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading
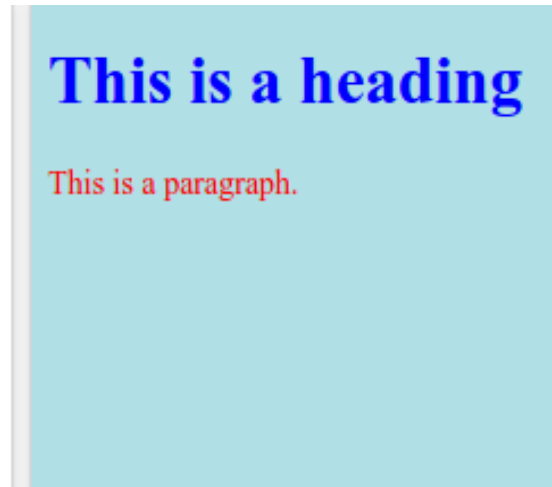
This is a paragraph.

External CSS

- An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

- With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one file!

- To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

```
body {
    background-color: powderblue;
}
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
p {
    color: red;
}
```

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

Here is how the "styles.css" looks:

External References

- External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

- This example uses a full URL to link to a style sheet:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/s
tyles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.